

Admissions of Pregnant Women in Substance Abuse Treatment from Kentucky Client Data Sets, FY 2000-2006



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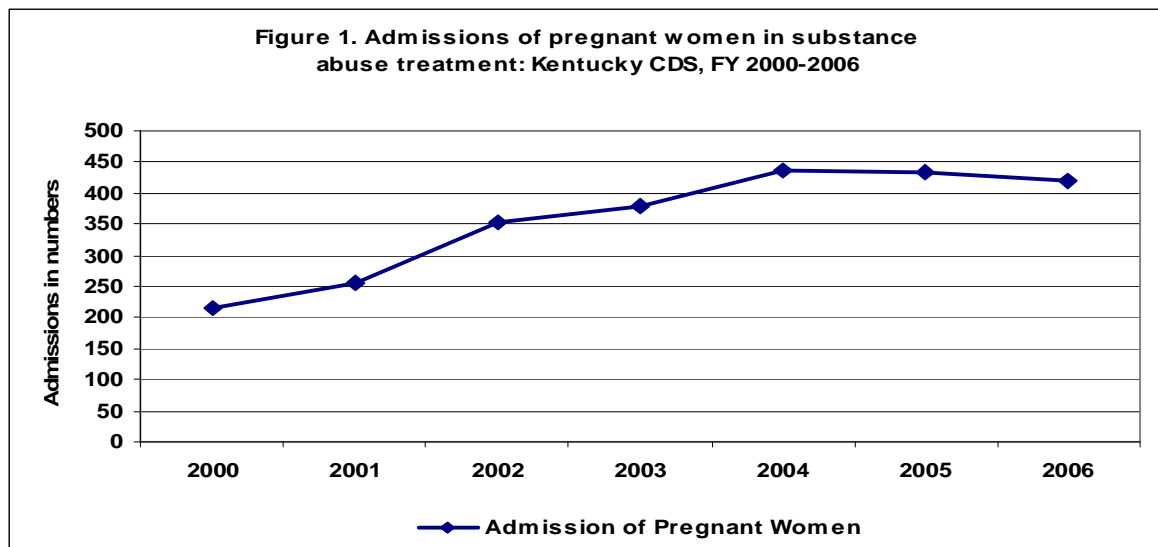
In Brief

- **From 2000 to 2006, pregnant women at the time of admission for substance abuse treatment in Kentucky's Community Mental Health Centers slightly increased from 6% to 7%.**
- **Admissions for primary alcohol of abuse were likely to decrease substantially among both pregnant (from 37% to 14%) and non-pregnant women (48% to 30%).**
- **Pregnant women were more likely to report having used cocaine/ crack than non-pregnant women (28% vs. 21% in 2000 and 25% vs. 20% in 2006).**
- **Admissions for marijuana abuse treatment were more likely to report among pregnant women than non-pregnant women (28% vs. 15% in 2000 and 29% vs. 18% in 2006).**
- **Admissions for opiate abuse treatment were more likely to increase substantially for both pregnant women (from 5% to 21% between 2000 and 2006) and non-pregnant women (from 9% to 19% between 2000 and 2006).**
- **Pregnant women entering treatment were, on average, 7 years younger than non-pregnant women (mean age of 24.1 vs. 32.3 in 2000 and 25.5 vs. 32.1 in 2006).**

This report examines the number of women who had pregnancy status at childbearing age from 15 to 44 in the Client Data Set (CDS)¹ at time of admission for substance abuse treatment at Community Mental Health Centers in Kentucky from 2000 to 2006.

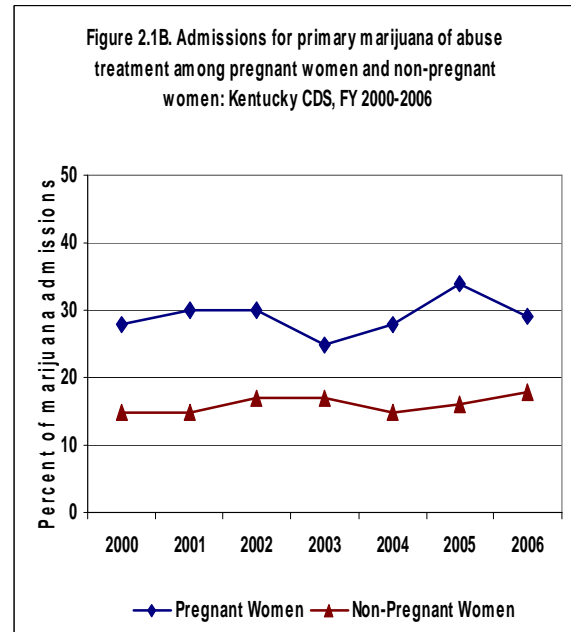
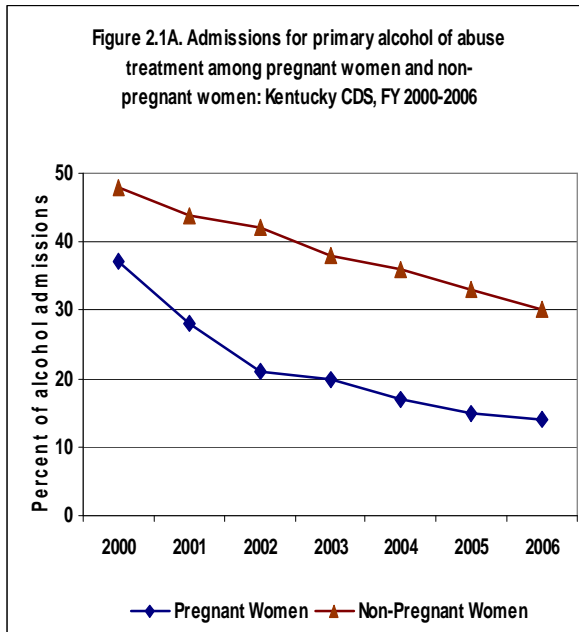
Primary Substances of Abuse

Women who were pregnant at the time of entering treatment of substances of abuse in Kentucky's Community Mental Health Centers slightly increased from 6% (216 out of 3,686 women) in 2000 to 7% (420 out of 6,195 women) in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1 in Appendix)².



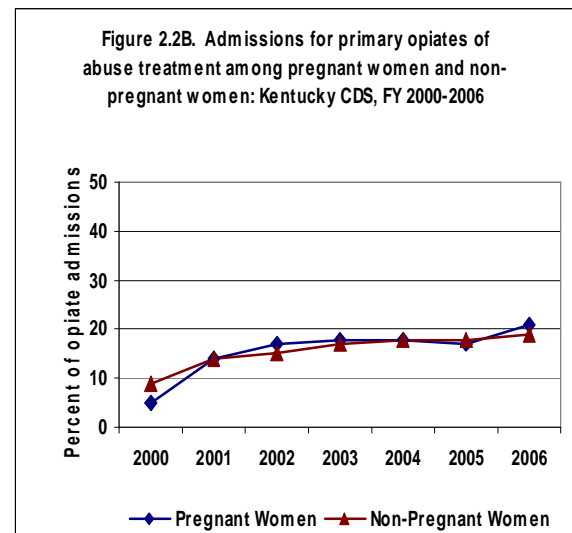
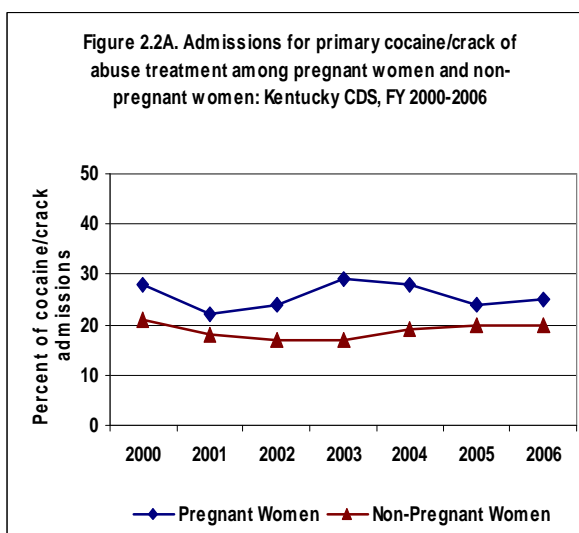
Alcohol was the most frequently reported by pregnant women and non-pregnant women as their primary substance of abuse at time of admission. Those admissions were less for pregnant women than non-pregnant women (37% vs. 48% in 2000 and 14% vs. 30% in 2006). However, trends of alcohol admissions of both groups were likely to decrease substantially for a seven-year period (Figure 2.1A and Table 1.2 in Appendix).

Marijuana admissions were the second frequently reported by women; and between 2000 and 2006, percentages of those admissions were likely to incline very slightly from 28% to 29% for pregnant women and from 15% to 18% for non-pregnant women (Figure 2.1B and Table 1.2 in Appendix).



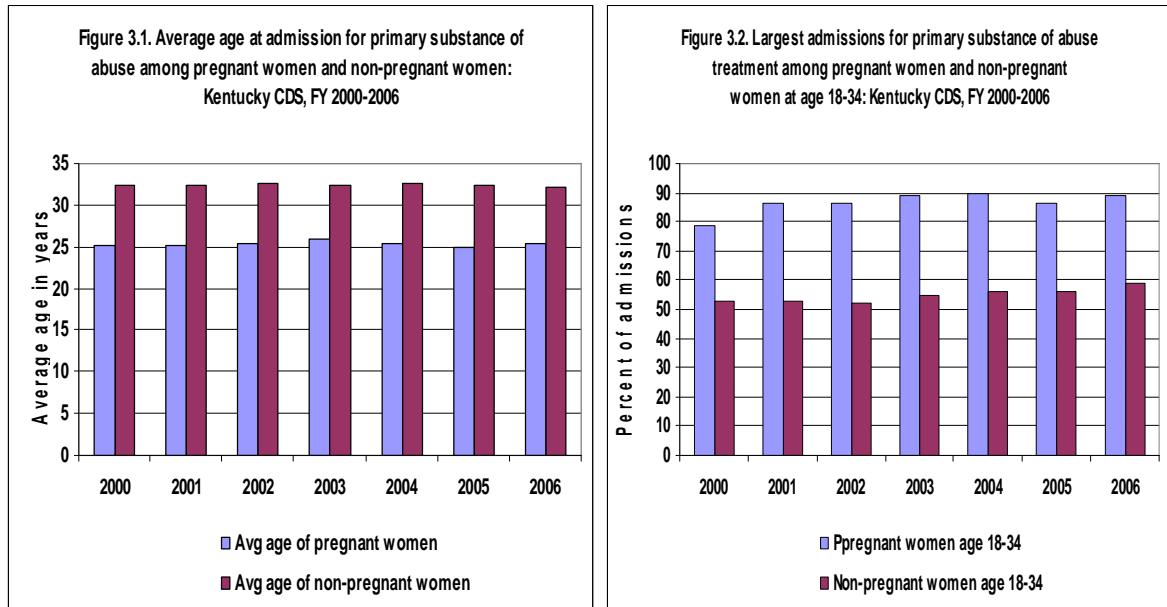
Cocaine/crack admissions, the third large proportion, were more likely to be among pregnant women than non-pregnant women (28% vs. 21% in 2000 and 25% vs. 20% in 2006). The trends of these admissions had slightly declined in both groups (Figure 2.2A and Table 1.2 in Appendix).

Opiate admissions showed a somewhat difference between both groups (5% vs. 9% in 2000 and 21% vs. 19% in 2006); however, the trends of these admissions were likely to increase significantly among both pregnant women and non-pregnant women (Figure 2.2B and Table 1.2 in Appendix).

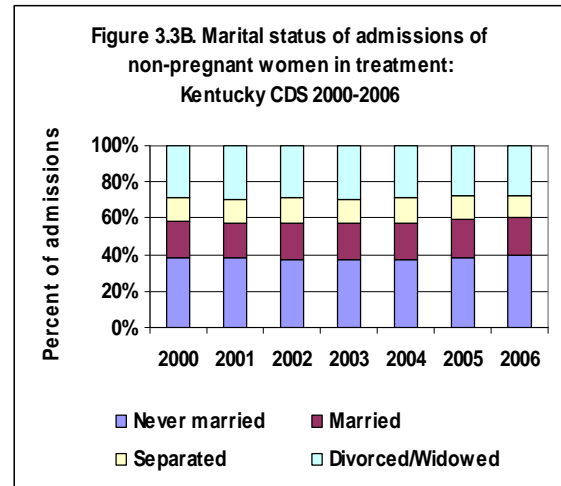
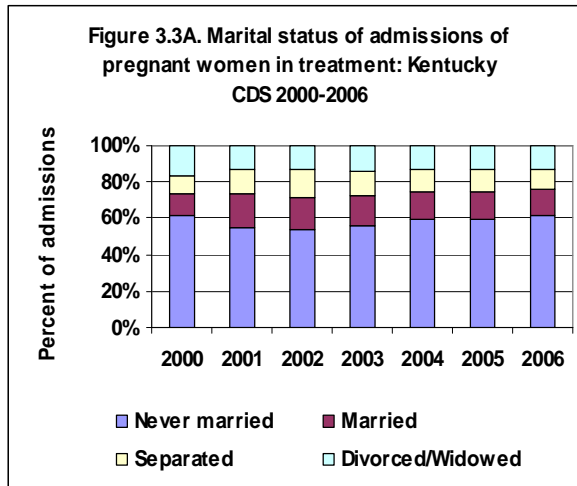


Socioeconomic Characteristics

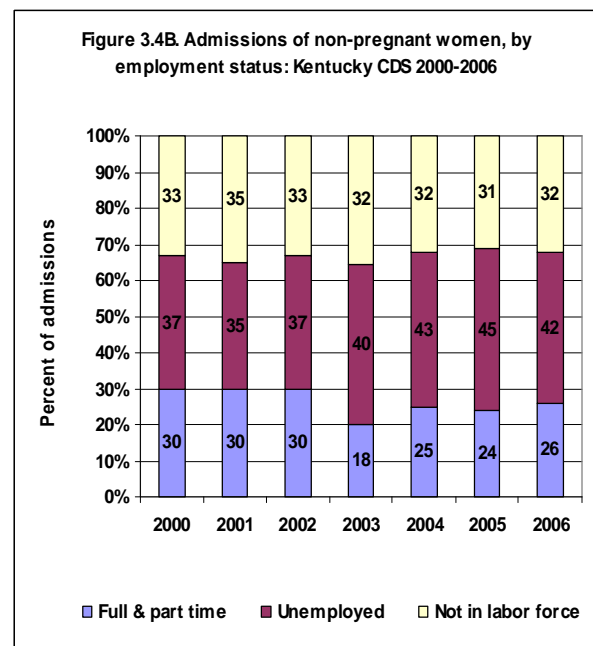
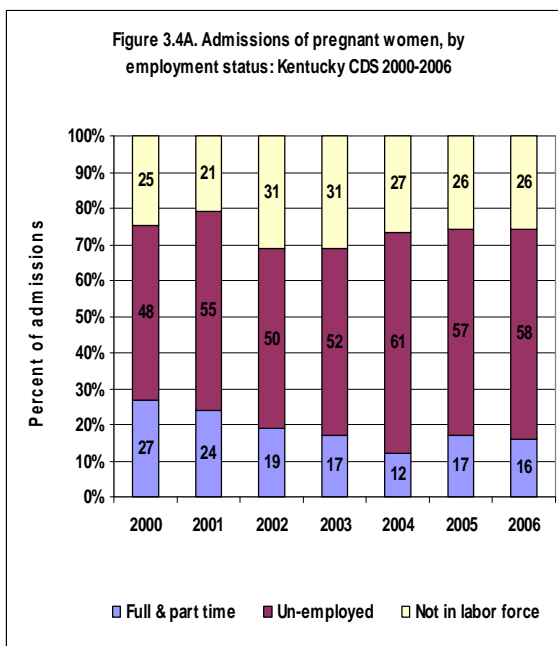
Pregnant women entering substance abuse treatment were likely to be, on average, 7 years younger than non-pregnant women (25.2 vs. 31.8 in 2000 and 25.5 vs. 32.8 in 2006). Large proportions of admissions were among pregnant women and non-pregnant women aged from 18 to 34 (79% and 53% in 2000, 89% and 59% in 2006) (Figures 3.1-3.2 and Table 2.1 in Appendix).



While pregnant admissions were more highly likely to have never been married than non-pregnant admissions (61% vs. 39% in 2000 and 61% vs. 40% in 2006), admissions of pregnant women and non-pregnant women who were married were likely to be little different (13% vs. 20% in 2000 and 15% vs. 21% in 2006). Admissions of both groups who were separated were almost equal (10% vs. 13% in 2000 and 11% vs. 13% in 2006); whereas, pregnant admissions were less likely to be divorced/widowed than non-pregnant admissions (16% vs. 29% in 2000 and 13% vs. 27% in 2006) (Figures 3.3A-3.3B and Table 3.1 in Appendix).

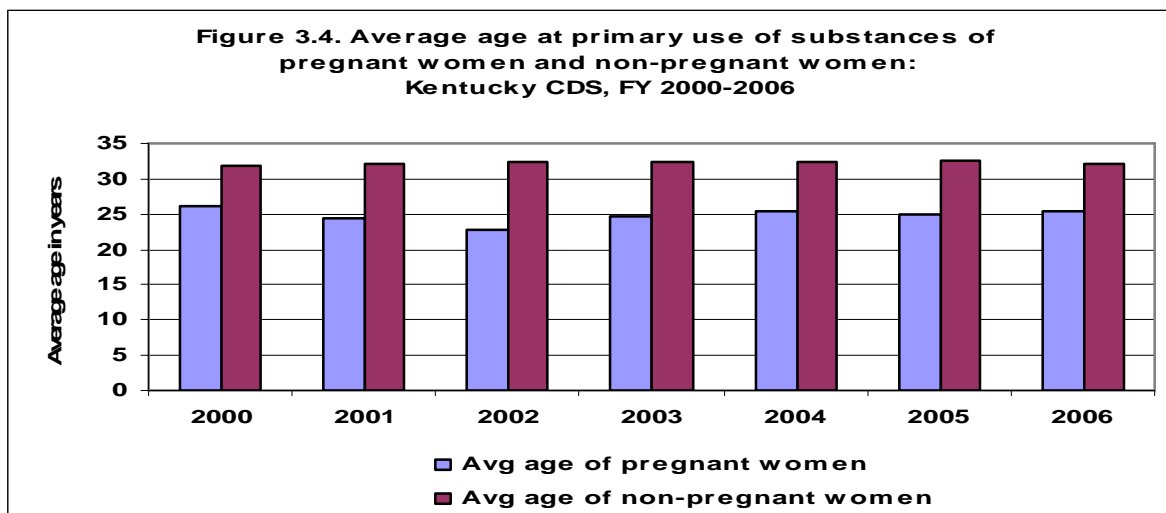


Pregnant women were more likely to be unemployed or not-in-the-labor-force than non-pregnant women (74% vs. 70% in 2000 and 84% vs. 74% in 2006). Pregnant women were less likely to report to be employed full time or part time³ than non-pregnant women (27 % vs. 30% in 2000 and 16% vs. 26% in 2006) (Figure 3.4A-3.4B and Table 3.2 in Appendix).

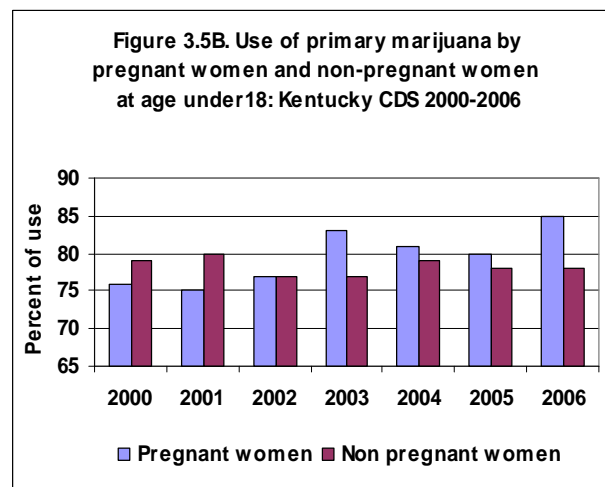
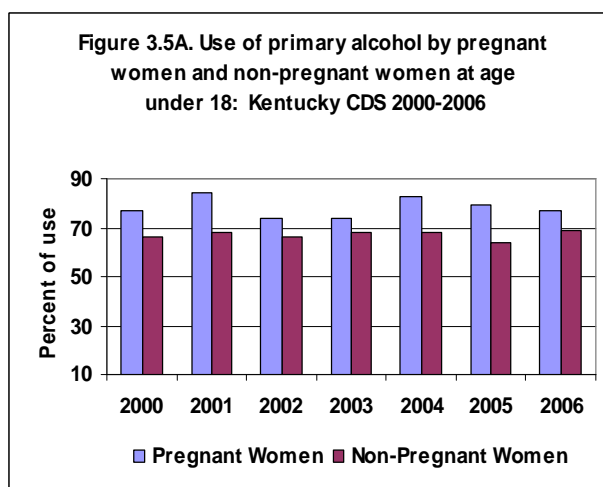


Age at Primary Use

Pregnant women who reported to have used all primary substances were likely to be, on average, about 7 years younger than non-pregnant women (26.2 vs. 32.0 in 2000 and 25.5 vs. 32.1 in 2006) (Figure 3.4 and Table 2.2 in Appendix).



Alcohol and marijuana were most frequently used by pregnant and non-pregnant women at age under 17 (for alcohol use, 77% and 66% in 2000 and 77% and 69% in 2006; for marijuana use, 76% and 79% in 2000 and 85% and 78% in 2006). The trends of alcohol use had appeared to remain unchanged for both groups. While the trends of marijuana use among pregnant women were likely to increase (76% to 85% between 2000 and 2006), those of marijuana use among non-pregnant women appeared to decline very slightly (from 79% to 78%) (Figures 3.5A-3.5B and Table 2.2 in Appendix).



The primary use of cocaine/crack and opiates was reported more frequently by pregnant women than non-pregnant women at ages 18 to 24 (for cocaine/crack use, 50% vs. 43% in 2000 and 51% vs. 41% in 2006; for opiate use, 40% vs. 29% in 2000 and 59% vs. 41% in 2006 (Figures 3.6A-3.6B and Table 2.2 in Appendix).

Figure 3.6A. Use of primary cocaine/crack most frequently reported by pregnant women and non-pregnant women at age 18-24 : Kentucky CDS 2000-2006

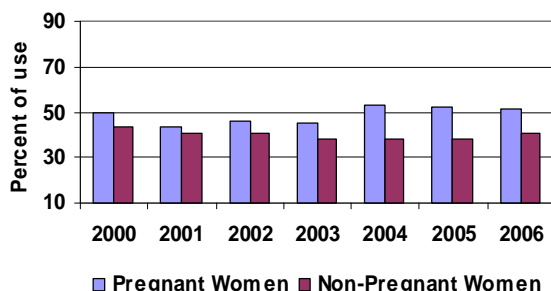
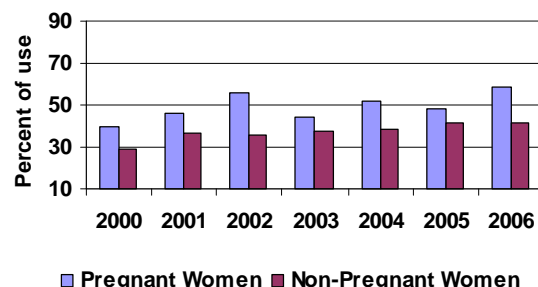


Figure 3.6B. Use of primary opiates most frequently reported by pregnant women and non-pregnant women at age 18-24 : Kentucky CDS 2000-2006



Referral Sources

Pregnant women were less likely to be referred for treatment by the criminal justice system than non-pregnant women (26% vs. 37% in 2000 and 19% vs. 36% in 2006); whereas, they were more likely to be referred by substance abuse/health care providers than non-pregnant women (36% vs. 17% in 2000 and 22% vs. 12% in 2006) (Figures 4.1A-4.1B and Table 3.3 in Appendix).

Figure 4.1A. Admissions of pregnant women referred by primary sources of criminal justice system, self/individual and SA/Health care providers for treatment: Kentucky CDS 2000-2006

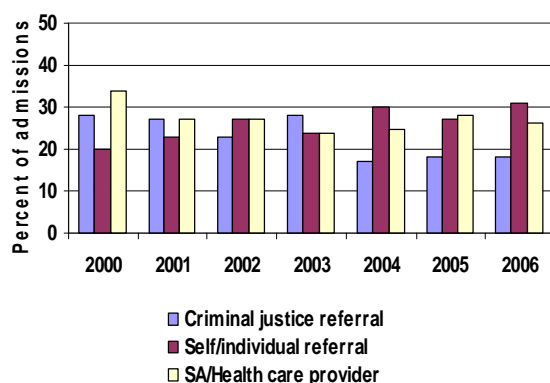
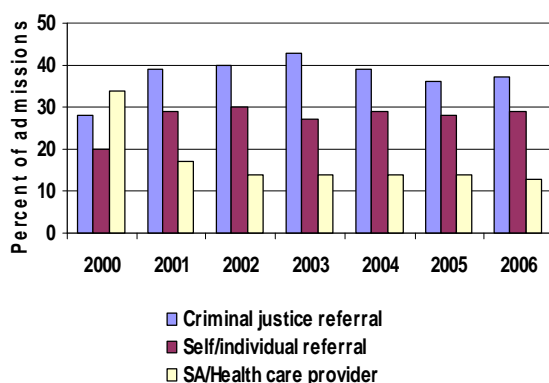


Figure 4.1B. Admissions of non-pregnant women referred by primary sources of criminal justice system, self/individual and SA/Health care providers for treatment: Kentucky CDS 2000-2006



¹This report is based on data selected from the Client Data Set (CDS) collected and maintained by the University of Kentucky's Data Research and Management Center (UKRMDC).

²Tables of data in the Appendix were computed by Training, Research, Evaluation and Dissemination, Division of Administration and Financial Management, KY Department for Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services.

³Analysis of employment variable includes women aged 16 and older.

Table 1.1. Admissions of pregnant women of child-bearing aged 15 to 44 and non-pregnant women at time of admission for treatment: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent distribution.

Pregnant women and non-pregnant women at admission**	Year						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
PREGNANT WOMEN							
Number	216	257	353	378	438	434	420
Percent	5.9	5.8	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.7	6.8
NON-PREGNANT WOMEN							
Number	3,470	4,196	4,119	4,762	5,331	5,182	5,775
Percent	94.1	94.2	92.1	92.6	92.4	92.3	93.2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3,686	4,453	4,472	5,140	5,769	5,616	6,195

*Sources: Kentucky CDS 1998-2006.

**Total admissions did not include none/unknown/not specified substances of abuse.

Table 1.2. Admissions of pregnant women of childbearing aged 15 to 44 and non-pregnant women, by primary substance of abuse: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent (row percent).

Admissions of pregnant women and non-pregnant women at admission**	All admissions	Alcohol	Opiates	Cocaine/ Crack	Mari-juan	Methamphetamine/ amphetamines	All other drugs
2000							
Pregnant	216	37.0	5.1	27.8	28.2	0.5	1.4
Not pregnant	3,470	47.5	9.2	20.5	15.4	2.4	5.0
Total admissions	3,686	46.9	8.9	21.0	16.1	2.3	4.8
2001							
Pregnant	257	28.4	13.6	22.2	29.6	1.9	4.3
Not pregnant	4,196	44.1	13.8	18.0	14.7	3.1	6.3
Total admissions	4,453	43.2	13.7	18.2	15.6	3.0	6.2
2002							
Pregnant	353	21.0	17.0	24.1	30.3	3.7	4.0
Not pregnant	4,119	41.6	14.5	16.5	16.9	4.2	6.3
Total admissions	4,472	40.0	14.7	17.1	18.0	4.1	6.1
2003							
Pregnant	378	19.6	18.0	29.1	25.1	4.2	4.0
Not pregnant	4,762	37.9	16.8	17.0	17.3	5.1	5.9
Total admissions	5,140	36.6	16.8	17.9	17.9	5.1	5.8
2004							
Pregnant	438	17.4	18.3	27.6	28.3	4.8	3.7
Not pregnant	5,331	35.5	18.1	19.2	15.1	6.0	6.0
Total admissions	5,769	34.1	18.1	19.9	16.1	5.9	5.8
2005							
Pregnant	434	15.0	17.1	24.0	33.9	6.5	3.7
Not pregnant	5,182	33.2	18.0	20.2	15.6	7.2	5.8
Total admissions	5,616	31.8	17.9	20.5	17.0	7.2	5.6
2006							
Pregnant	420	13.8	21.4	24.5	29.3	7.6	3.3
Not pregnant	5,775	29.6	19.2	19.5	17.5	8.3	5.9
Total admissions	6,195	28.6	19.4	19.9	18.3	8.2	5.7

*Sources: Kentucky Client Data Sets, FY 2000-2006.

**Total admissions did not include admissions of none/unknown/not specified substances.

Table 2.1. Admissions for primary substances of abuse among pregnant women of childbearing age 15 to 44 and non-pregnant women, by age at admission: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent and average age at admission.

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant and non-pregnant women**	Age at admission					Avg. age
	15- 17	18- 24	25- 34	35 +	Total	
2000 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	7. 0	47. 7	31. 3	14. 0	214	25. 1
Non-Pregnant Women	5. 5	18. 5	34. 9	41. 1	3, 470	32. 3
2001 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	5. 1	47. 7	38. 3	9. 0	256	25. 2
Non-Pregnant Women	5. 9	18. 8	33. 8	41. 5	4, 196	32. 4
2002 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	4. 4	47. 6	38. 7	9. 2	315	25. 3
Non-Pregnant Women	5. 3	19. 5	32. 0	43. 1	4, 119	32. 7
2003 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	3. 9	46. 0	42. 6	7. 5	359	25. 8
Non-Pregnant Women	4. 2	20. 4	34. 6	40. 8	4, 762	32. 3
2004 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	2. 1	47. 5	42. 4	8. 0	436	25. 4
Non-Pregnant Women	3. 6	21. 9	34. 2	40. 3	5, 331	32. 5
2005 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	5. 6	46. 3	39. 8	8. 4	430	25. 0
Non-Pregnant Women	4. 0	21. 6	34. 7	39. 7	5, 182	32. 4
2006 ADMISSIONS						
Pregnant Women	4. 1	44. 9	44. 2	6. 9	419	25. 5
Non-Pregnant Women	3. 8	22. 4	36. 4	37. 5	5, 775	32. 1

*Source: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006.

**Total admissions did not include clients whose age was unknown/invalid.

Table 2.2. Age of use of primary substances among pregnant women and non-pregnant women: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent and average age of use.

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant and non-pregnant women**		Age of Use					Avg. age
		< 18	18-24	25-34	35 +	Total	
All Primary Substances							
2000	Pregnant Women	58.6	31.3	8.1	2.0	99	26.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	53.5	27.4	13.5	5.6	2,578	32.0
2001	Pregnant Women	54.8	30.3	13.5	1.3	155	24.4
	Non-Pregnant Women	51.3	27.2	14.9	6.6	3,188	32.1
2002	Pregnant Women	52.4	35.1	11.6	0.9	225	22.7
	Non-Pregnant Women	49.9	27.8	15.5	6.8	3,284	32.4
2003	Pregnant Women	53.7	32.2	13.6	0.5	369	24.6
	Non-Pregnant Women	49.2	28.6	16.0	6.2	4,563	32.3
2004	Pregnant Women	54.6	34.2	10.7	0.5	401	25.4
	Non-Pregnant Women	46.6	29.8	16.6	7.0	4,761	32.4
2005	Pregnant Women	55.5	35.0	8.7	0.8	389	25.0
	Non-Pregnant Women	44.5	31.8	16.5	7.1	4,421	32.5
2006	Pregnant Women	51.4	37.4	10.9	0.2	414	25.5
	Non-Pregnant Women	45.3	30.9	16.8	7.0	5,723	32.1
Primary Alcohol							
2000	Pregnant Women	77.1	17.1	5.7	0.0	35	28.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	66.2	24.7	5.8	3.3	1,246	34.0
2001	Pregnant Women	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	37	24.5
	Non-Pregnant Women	67.5	22.1	6.8	3.6	1,432	34.5
2002	Pregnant Women	73.5	24.5	0.0	2.0	49	22.3
	Non-Pregnant Women	66.4	24.2	6.8	2.6	1,359	34.6
2003	Pregnant Women	74.3	23.0	2.7	0.0	74	26.3
	Non-Pregnant Women	68.0	23.1	6.6	2.3	1,725	35.0
2004	Pregnant Women	82.8	12.5	4.7	0.0	64	27.3
	Non-Pregnant Women	68.0	23.0	5.7	3.3	1,676	35.5
2005	Pregnant Women	78.9	17.5	3.5	0.0	57	27.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	63.9	26.7	5.7	3.6	1,480	35.5
2006	Pregnant Women	77.2	17.5	5.3	0.0	57	26.1
	Non-Pregnant Women	69.2	22.8	5.3	2.6	1,699	35.1

Table 2.2. Age of use of primary substances among pregnant women and non-pregnant women: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent and average age of use. (Continued)

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant and non-pregnant women**		Age of Use					Avg. age
		< 18	18-24	25-34	35 +	Total	

Primary Opiates							
2000	Pregnant Women	50.0	40.0	10.0	0.0	10	23.7
	Non-Pregnant Women	24.2	29.2	33.3	13.3	264	33.4
2001	Pregnant Women	17.9	46.4	32.1	3.6	28	24.6
	Non-Pregnant Women	21.3	36.8	29.1	12.8	475	31.7
2002	Pregnant Women	16.7	56.3	25.0	2.1	48	22.7
	Non-Pregnant Women	20.6	36.3	27.1	16.0	524	32.1
2003	Pregnant Women	28.8	43.9	27.3	0.0	66	24.5
	Non-Pregnant Women	18.7	38.0	29.9	13.4	776	31.0
2004	Pregnant Women	36.0	52.0	10.7	1.3	75	25.0
	Non-Pregnant Women	20.8	38.7	28.2	12.4	890	30.4
2005	Pregnant Women	34.8	47.8	15.9	1.4	69	24.4
	Non-Pregnant Women	20.5	41.4	27.5	10.5	799	30.5
2006	Pregnant Women	26.7	59.3	14.0	0.0	86	25.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	20.0	41.3	27.7	11.0	1,098	30.6
Primary Cocaine/Crack							
2000	Pregnant Women	25.0	50.0	17.9	7.1	28	28.4
	Non-Pregnant Women	17.7	43.3	30.4	8.5	434	31.8
2001	Pregnant Women	28.6	42.9	28.6	0.0	28	26.9
	Non-Pregnant Women	15.5	40.8	32.2	11.5	478	32.4
2002	Pregnant Women	33.3	46.2	20.5	0.0	39	25.4
	Non-Pregnant Women	16.2	41.3	31.5	11.0	463	32.7
2003	Pregnant Women	27.6	44.8	25.7	1.9	105	27.3
	Non-Pregnant Women	19.7	37.8	32.4	10.1	781	33.7
2004	Pregnant Women	25.0	52.7	21.4	0.9	112	27.7
	Non-Pregnant Women	20.1	38.4	30.0	11.6	907	33.3
2005	Pregnant Women	29.9	51.7	16.1	2.3	87	27.9
	Non-Pregnant Women	19.4	38.2	31.5	10.9	868	33.8
2006	Pregnant Women	23.3	50.5	25.2	1.0	103	27.7
	Non-Pregnant Women	18.0	40.7	29.2	12.0	1,115	33.6

Table 2.2. Age of use of primary substances among pregnant women and non-pregnant women: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent and average age of use. (Continued)

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant and non-pregnant women**		Age of Use					Avg. age
		< 18	18-24	25-34	35 +	Total	
Primary Marijunana							
2000	Pregnant Women	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	25	21.9
	Non-Pregnant Women	79.2	16.4	3.2	1.2	432	25.6
2001	Pregnant Women	75.0	22.9	2.1	0.0	48	22.1
	Non-Pregnant Women	79.8	14.8	3.7	1.6	486	25.4
2002	Pregnant Women	76.9	23.1	0.0	0.0	65	21.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	77.2	17.9	3.5	1.4	574	26.6
2003	Pregnant Women	83.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	95	20.9
	Non-Pregnant Women	76.7	19.2	3.0	1.0	795	26.7
2004	Pregnant Women	80.9	17.4	1.7	0.0	115	22.6
	Non-Pregnant Women	79.3	15.8	4.2	0.7	709	27.1
2005	Pregnant Women	79.9	18.7	1.5	0.0	134	22.6
	Non-Pregnant Women	77.8	17.7	3.6	0.9	672	26.8
2006	Pregnant Women	84.6	13.8	1.6	0.0	123	23.4
	Non-Pregnant Women	77.9	18.3	2.9	0.9	1,005	27.0
Primary Methamphetani ne/Amphetami nes							
2002	Pregnant Women	36.4	36.4	27.3	0.0	11	25.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	24.8	32.4	35.2	7.6	145	31.9
2003	Pregnant Women	60.0	26.7	13.3	0.0	15	22.5
	Non-Pregnant Women	30.8	37.1	23.2	8.9	224	29.5
2004	Pregnant Women	42.9	38.1	19.0	0.0	21	24.5
	Non-Pregnant Women	23.6	42.1	26.7	7.5	292	29.0
2005	Pregnant Women	37.0	48.1	14.8	0.0	27	24.2
	Non-Pregnant Women	27.1	41.8	20.0	11.2	340	32.2
2006	Pregnant Women	35.5	58.1	6.5	0.0	31	25.9
	Non-Pregnant Women	27.4	38.1	25.1	9.4	467	29.6

Table 3.1. Admissions for primary substances of abuse among pregnant women of childbearing age 15 to 44 and non-pregnant women, by marital status: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent distribution.

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant women and non-pregnant women**	Marital Status				
	Never married	Married	Separated	Divorced/widowed	Total
2000 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	60.6	13.4	10.2	15.7	216
Non-Pregnant Women	39.3	19.6	12.5	28.6	3,446
2001 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	55.1	18.5	13.0	13.4	254
Non-Pregnant Women	38.0	19.3	12.5	30.2	4,147
2002 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	53.9	17.5	15.5	13.2	349
Non-Pregnant Women	37.1	20.2	13.7	29.1	4,079
2003 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	56.0	17.2	13.3	13.5	377
Non-Pregnant Women	37.0	20.2	13.3	29.4	4,727
2004 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	59.4	16.2	11.9	12.6	438
Non-Pregnant Women	37.0	20.4	13.9	28.6	5,293
2005 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	59.4	15.5	11.8	13.4	433
Non-Pregnant Women	39.4	19.5	13.4	27.7	5,140
2006 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	61.4	14.5	11.2	12.9	420
Non-Pregnant Women	39.7	20.6	12.6	27.2	5,755

*Source: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006.

**Total admissions did not include clients whose marital status was unknown.

Table 3.2. Admissions for primary substances of abuse among pregnant women of childbearing age 15 to 44 and non-pregnant women, by employment status: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent distribution.

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant women and non-pregnant women**	Employment Status				Total
	Full time	Part time	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force	

2000 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	19.3	7.4	49.5	23.8	202
Non-Pregnant Women	21.4	8.6	36.7	33.3	3,203
2001 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	12.1	12.1	55.4	20.5	224
Non-Pregnant Women	21.7	8.5	35.1	34.8	3,763
2002 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	10.2	9.2	49.5	31.1	293
Non-Pregnant Women	21.0	8.7	36.5	33.8	3,776
2003 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	10.8	6.1	52.0	31.0	342
Non-Pregnant Women	18.7	9.1	40.1	32.2	4,515
2004 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	7.9	4.9	60.5	26.6	428
Non-Pregnant Women	16.6	8.2	42.7	32.5	5,184
2005 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	8.6	8.9	56.9	25.6	418
Non-Pregnant Women	15.5	8.3	44.6	31.5	5,043
2006 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	9.4	7.0	57.5	26.1	414
Non-Pregnant Women	16.6	9.0	41.9	32.5	5,645

*Source: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006.

**Total admissions did not include clients whose employment status was unknown.

Table 3.3. Admissions for primary substances of abuse among pregnant women of childbearing age 15 to 44 and non-pregnant women, by primary referral source: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006*. Number and percent distribution.

Fiscal year and admissions of pregnant women and non-pregnant women**	Primary Referral Source				
	Self/individual	Criminal justice	SA/health centers	Other	Total
2000 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	20.7	25.5	36.1	17.8	208
Non-Pregnant Women	28.7	36.7	16.7	17.8	3,432
2001 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	22.6	25.4	27.8	24.2	248
Non-Pregnant Women	30.0	38.8	15.5	15.7	4,129
2002 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	28.9	23.6	23.0	24.5	343
Non-Pregnant Women	29.2	41.9	14.0	15.0	4,043
2003 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	27.1	30.5	18.6	23.7	236
Non-Pregnant Women	27.3	44.4	13.7	14.6	3,964
2004 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	31.7	17.7	22.4	28.2	429
Non-Pregnant Women	29.4	38.5	13.7	18.4	5,206
2005 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	29.0	19.2	23.3	28.5	417
Non-Pregnant Women	29.1	35.6	13.5	21.8	4,999
2006 ADMISSIONS					
Pregnant Women	32.6	18.8	22.1	26.6	399
Non-Pregnant Women	29.7	35.5	12.3	22.5	5,526

*Source: Kentucky CDS, FY 2000-2006.

**Total admissions did not include clients whose referral source was unknown.